1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555(JMP) In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., et al. Debtors. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York May 6, 2010 1:32 PM B E F O R E: HON. JAMES M. PECK U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

HEARING re Swedbank's Memorandum of Law for Stay Pending Appeal of the Order Granting the Debtors' Motion Enforcing the Automatic Stay Against and Compelling Payment of Post-Petition Funds by Swedbank AB Transcribed by: Lisa Bar-Leib

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4 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: Be seated please. Mr. Montgomery, it's 3 your motion. 4 MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, first, I would like to say thank you for the accommodation and 5 letting us come today in the middle of your extremely busy 6 trial with respect to Barclays Lehman stew. I have a 7 housekeeping matter that Your Honor may know. We filed this 8 morning a corrected extended --9 THE COURT: I saw it. 10 11 MR. MONTGOMERY: -- if you -- I have a copy --THE COURT: I've read it. I don't need it. 12 MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you. Your Honor, obviously, we 13 are not here to reargue or ask you to reconsider the decision 14 that you wrote last night and the order that you entered last 15 16 night as well. Instead, we are here simply to ask Your Honor for a stay pending appeal. We have, as of 1:00, filed a notice 17 of appeal with respect to yesterday's order, Your Honor. 18 19 that regard, we ask you to undertake a review or accommodate us 2.0 with respect to the standard that this Court should be applying 21 with respect to our request for relief today on behalf of the bank. 22 The two cases that, I think, we've cited to Your Honor 23 which dispel the notion of a rigid rule, are the In re Adelphia 24 25 case which granted a stay subject to a bond; and In re Suprema

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waste of time.

5 case which granted a stay without a bond. We have, Your Honor, said that, if necessary, we will post a bond that is re -- if required by the Court. We've also suggested to Your Honor that no bond should be required given both the solvency of the debtor and the availability of -- excuse me -- solvency of the bank. THE COURT: You were right when you said that. MR. MONTGOMERY: Actually, unfortunately, I wasn't correct about the solvency of the debtor, Your Honor. THE COURT: No. You were right, though, that there's a very significant fund of assets that can provide assurance of repayment in the event that you should be successful on your appeal. And I view you're likelihood of success as close to zero. MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I think the -- I understand that you do not think we are likely to win and I heard you just now say that our probability of success is close to zero. Obviously, Your Honor, we disagree; otherwise we wouldn't be --THE COURT: Well, somebody must disagree. I don't understand what you're doing. I, frankly, think this is a huge waste of time --MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, thank you, Your Honor --THE COURT: I'm accommodating you but this is a huge

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6 MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I must ask --1 2 THE COURT: You should pay the money, prosecute your 3 appeal and take your chances. MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I think, if I may just 4 indicate to you why I think the loss of the setoff right 5 constitutes the requisite irreparable injury. 6 THE COURT: What kind of claim would you have against 7 the Lehman estate in the event that you should be successful in 8 the appeal? 9 10 MR. MONTGOMERY: And we had already turned over the 11 money to --12 THE COURT: Absolutely. MR. MONTGOMERY: That's not at all clear to me. 13 have already filed a proof of claim for X million dollars 14 relating to the ISDA accounts. In that proof of claim, we 15 16 reserve the right to setoff. Presumably, all that we would have had we turned over the money is the rights established by 17 our proof of claim which are those of a general unsecured 18 19 creditor. This is not a money judgment case. This is a 2.0 automatic stay enforcement case brought by the debtor. 21 don't have the capacity to reverse the money judgment. All what we're asking for is reversal of Your Honor's order 22 23 directing us to cease the retention of the accounts. Now, there is money clearly involved there but what we're losing is 24 25 the right to setoff a krona debt against a krona asset, if you

will. What the debtor is asking us to do is to take a krona debt, persuade Your Honor after we win, then it can be translated from dollars, which are the only thing that the debtor can pay in, translate it back to krona, try to put us back to where we were on the date that the Court entered the order in krona, refund the account and then say, okay, now you may set off the results. That, I think, constitutes the concept of a hypothetical possibility of reestablishing relief that is a series of things the Court can do, no one of which is mandated by a simple reversal of the judge's -- of Your Honor's decision that we are violating the automatic stay if we've actually turned over the money. If we were absolutely certain, and if the Court were absolutely certain, that there would be no unsecured versus priority or administrative claim issue, absolutely no concern that the right to setoff wouldn't be lost through the very plan of reorganization that might get -- might get confirmed during this interim period, if those kinds of issues all disappear, then maybe we've got the ability to, say, give the money -- give it back. But, Your Honor, we don't see that as being the actual circumstances Your Honor is faced with or that we are faced with. That's the only reason why we are asking for the extraordinary request -- extraordinary relief of a stay pending the appeal. No other reason. We're willing to bond it if necessary. We're willing to bond the full amount in U.S. dollars, if necessary, because we are so convinced that if

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8 we actually pay the krona account, we've killed our right to a setoff. And that's the -- that, we think, qualifies as irreparable nature. Nothing more extraordinary than that, Your Honor. And the reason --THE COURT: How is there irreparable harm if this is just about money? And it's just about money. You just said that. MR. MONTGOMERY: What is said was that it was our right to setoff, Your Honor. The debtor didn't sue us in an adversary proceeding for a money judgment for which, if we pay the money over, we could simply get it back pursuant to reversal of the money judgment. THE COURT: No. You unilaterally and without obvious authority simply held onto the money. MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, because of the safe harbor rights under 560 and 561 --THE COURT: You can read my opinion. You know what I think of those rights. MR. MONTGOMERY: I absolutely do, Your Honor. And I think -- I just am compelled to seek Your Honor's indulgence that having read your opinion, we understand why you think we're wrong. And we think that the -- page 13, which sort of nicely summarizes, if you will, the dispute between is the

expression of no other stay or otherwise affect language of 566

overridden by the failure to list 560 and 553(a).

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that's basically, if you will, the dispute because I don't think there's any argument that the corporate entities are the same.

THE COURT: So you like page 13 of the opinion? Is that what you're saying?

MR. MONTGOMERY: I say it is the essence, I believe, of the dispute between ourselves and the debtor as Your Honor has reached the determination. I wouldn't be standing here if we did not think we had credible arguments that Your Honor, while reasoned, is not correct. That's the only reason why we're asking for --

THE COURT: It's your absolute right to take an appeal. I'm happy to have you do it. You've already done it. That's fine. But how do you qualify for a stay pending appeal? That's the problem I'm having.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Okay. The -- with the non-rigid rule, we think you are under -- we are under the circumstances where there is, in essence, if you look at page 13, conflicting statutory provisions. We don't think there's a conflict. Your Honor clearly has said we lose that proposition. However, you can't get away from -- we can't get away from -- the debtors can't get away from -- that 560 and 561 themselves do say, notwithstanding any stay or other provision of the Code. And I think that to be even more candid, on page 13: "Improperly" -- you said, if you will, "Improperly conflates shall not be

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stayed...", skipping out, "avoided, or otherwise limited return by operation of any provision of this title." That is the dispute, Your Honor. And we are relying squarely on language. We think it's plain meaning. Your Honor has clearly said 553's silence on this is plain meaning. We think that in the context of what appears to be a structural plain meaning fight, that's not the kind of no chance of success that should automatically deny us a right to a stay pending appeal.

Obviously, Your Honor, will -- you will say whatever you're going to say at the conclusion of Mr. Krasnow's remarks.

THE COURT: Well, I didn't say you had no chance of success. I said it was close to zero.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, in the world of derivatives, that could yield big profits, Your Honor. I think the other points that I would just like to make, Your Honor, in that regard is that with respect to the possibility of a bond --which, were this a money judgment case, would give us a virtual right to appeal. And we ask the Court to consider as -- in the Court's discretion, along the same lines. Even though this is not a money judgment request under 8005(1)(a), nonetheless, we think that the 762 cases can be looked at for the proposition that if a stay -- excuse me -- if a bond is, in fact, required by the Court for nonjurisdictional reasons, that that virtually assures us, should virtually assure us, of a stay pending appeal. And as Mr. Stenberg said in his declaration

unequivocally, if a bond is required, we'll put up the bond.

THE COURT: In what amount?

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MR. MONTGOMERY: We didn't make an offer, Your Honor. The debtor made a demand for the amount of the krona in the account 11.4 plus 11 percent interest. I believe that was the debtor's demand. I'll let them speak for themselves. Our indication was that if you applied the federal judgment rule as opposed to the eleven percent rule under the local, you're talking about much smaller additional number of 103,000 dollars.

THE COURT: You know, even in the Metavante case, which you may be familiar with, which recently was settled and where I had a similar motion brought in that case by Metavante's counsel for a stay pending appeal, Metavante's counsel made the proposal that all of the money be turned over to the debtor and held in escrow when some other secured vehicle pending their appeal. That was requested by Metavante, rejected by the debtor and became irrelevant for my purposes because I denied the stay.

Have you had any conversations with Mr. Krasnow or anyone else about ways to avoid what I consider to be entirely unnecessary litigation in the middle of the Lehman/Barclays dispute which as you point out I have made time for just so you could make this argument?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, we did have conversations

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with the debtor about bonding and the debtors' management, if you will, I believe, rejected -- Mr. Krasnow will confirm they rejected any bond as --

THE COURT: I wasn't talking about bonding. You take the money, you transfer it from your account by complying with the order requiring you to turn over that money and the money is put someplace.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, Your Honor, no, we've not had a --

THE COURT: A place where --

MR. MONTGOMERY: -- conversation about stipulation to that regard for two reasons. One, the debtors were pretty clear they weren't agreeing to anything with respect to a stay pending appeal in our conversations. And second, Your Honor, we have always --

THE COURT: It wouldn't have been a stay pending appeal. It would have been a stipulation that would have avoided this motion practice by giving you more security with respect to your rights after you turned over the money in compliance with the order directing you to do so.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, our plain and simple problem is we think we've lost our right to setoff. Unless there's some elaborate if-then-then-that kind of stipulated order that lets us put it back into the account, puts us back to the status quo ante and then allows us to setoff. But since

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the debtor and we are at complete loggerheads with respect to how to deal with this --

THE COURT: Well, I've already said in my opinion you have no right to setoff. You are nonetheless asserting that you have such a right.

MR. MONTGOMERY: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Assuming that you actually have such a right, it is today a secured claim.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, it is a debt under the Strumpf case --

THE COURT: A right of setoff is the functional equivalent of a claim in the cash, isn't it?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, Your Honor, the ability to set off liabilities against debts can result in a computational zeroing out of the debtors' obligations. In this particular circumstance, the debtor will remain liable under both the guaranty and ISDAs that gave rise to that claim. The question then becomes what will be the net liability of the debtor post setoff. That whole conversation about whether it's dollars at the petition date or it's krona at the setoff date, has never occurred and has never been litigated.

THE COURT: I'm really addressing a totally different question which is why we're here. And it seems to me that you and the debtors have, in fact, invited this dispute, invited a stay pending appeal litigation on an emergency basis in the

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middle of the Barclays/Lehman trial so that you can then proceed presumably to the district court after you lose here, and I think you will, to present this in the district court and then post a bond if you're successful there. You have to see it as highly unlikely that you're going to persuade me after I've written a nineteen page decision yesterday that I got it wrong especially when I spent considerable time on the textual analysis of the comparison between the 560 and 561 arguments and the mutuality requirement of 553. So, it is a matter of law and there's nothing personal here. I just think you're plain wrong.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I more than understand it. Were it not for the fact that we believe we are obligated to ask you first --

THE COURT: Well, I know. That's why you're here.

MR. MONTGOMERY: That's why we're here.

THE COURT: But the problem I'm having is well you didn't ask the debtor first.

MR. MONTGOMERY: We did.

THE COURT: No, not for a stay pending appeal. To comply with the order, to turn the money over and to try to establish some understanding that would give you rights, whatever they might be, should you be successful on appeal. If that were the case, you wouldn't need to be here at all. And you knew that you lost when I ruled from the bench back in

15 April. 1 2 MR. MONTGOMERY: Three weeks ago, Your Honor. 3 Absolutely. 4 THE COURT: Right. MR. MONTGOMERY: And if I recall correctly, I stood up 5 then and asked Your Honor for a stay pending appeal and you 6 said only on paper, Mr. Montgomery. I'm not considering an 7 oral motion. 8 THE COURT: That's what I said. 9 MR. MONTGOMERY: The -- all I can say with respect to 10 11 why haven't the -- why haven't Swedbank and LHBI tried to work 12 out some accommodation appeared to us that none was possible. The debtors wanted the money. They wanted to squash our right 13 to have an effective appeal. Now, whether that's true or not, 14 that's how it appeared to the opposing litigant, Mr. 15 Montgomery, in the course of representing Swedbank. 16 THE COURT: Fair enough. Go on with your argument. 17 I'm just trying to understand why we're having this particular 18 19 emergency today and I gather there is no effort to try to 2.0 resolve it without the need for this process. So, why don't 21 you proceed with the rest of your argument? MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I think we've had 22 23 sufficient amount of conversation on the second prong with the possibility of success in the field. We've outlined in our 24 25 papers why we think there is possibility of an appeal that will

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be successful on behalf of Swedbank. I think that the big question left then after we've made our argument as to the existence of the right to setoff or the loss of the right to setoff being an irreparable injury is whether or not there is harm to the debtor. That third prong in this case revolves around fluctuations in the value of currency. That is, when ultimately turned over, will the amount of krona in the account be or not be exactly --

THE COURT: Don't you think it's more than that? mean we're talking about the automatic stay. We're talking about assets that ended up in your bank post-petition that you've been holding onto. And in the life of the Lehman case, these are not dramatically large dollars. But in the life of most people, these are dramatically large dollars. We're talking in excess of eleven million dollars. But you're holding onto and, obviously, care enough about to be fighting here and in the district court and wherever it takes you. The harm to the debtor is not having the money. The harm to the debtor is a party, apparently a good corporate citizen of Sweden, that's illegally holding the money. That's the harm. And from an international bankruptcy perspective, if other lenders think they can get away with this, they will. You're demonstrating this that responsible institutions will do whatever it takes to hold onto the money. Well, the law doesn't permit that. That's the harm.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, Your Honor, and as you quite correctly pointed out, that's also the source of the very legitimate disagreement with the Court. You're right that at bottom, this is an automatic stay issue. If the automatic stay is what creates the distinction, the automatic stay is what triggers the applicability or nonapplicability of 553. The automatic stay is what is invoked with the exception with respect to an ipso facto clause under the safe harbor provisions. You're absolutely right. This is all about whether or not the automatic stay protects the financial industry participants, whatever the ultimate consequences, or it protects the debtor, whatever the consequences.

Your Honor is absolutely correct that that is the policy dispute. We think in the context of the international markets where U.K. law or Swedish law are also implicated here that letting those laws play out in the normal course of contractual rights enforcement is the right answer. Your Honor clearly disagrees. But when we say that when it comes to valuing or assessing the nature of the harm suffered by the debtors in that dispute, it really just comes down to money for the debtors. The policy issue as to whether or not this is a floodgate problem is also a policy issue as to whether or not the marketplace is allowed to rely on contracts as written if they otherwise fall within the definition of the safe harbor contract.

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The fourth prong, Your Honor, ties actually to this dispute which is where does the public interest fit in this? We think, as we've just described, that it boils down to dollars for the debtor, public interest, I think, I've just described. I think with that, Your Honor, I should let Mr. Krasnow have his say.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Montgomery.

MR. KRASNOW: Richard Krasnow, Weil, Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the debtors. Your Honor, I won't address each of the factors that Swedbank must demonstrate or, if you want to use the analysis, that they suggest a weighing. I don't think it makes any difference in this case because I don't think they can and I don't think they have satisfied any of the factors.

It sounds to me, in listening to the argument, that their primary issue revolves around the immediate harm or irreparable harm that they would allegedly suffer if Your Honor's order were to be enforced today, if you will. A harm which they must demonstrate is imminent and is tangible. And their argument in that regard, as I understand it, appears to focus on their expectation that in the remote possible -- in the remote possibility or event that Your Honor were to be reversed, which as I understand it, and maybe I'm misunderstanding the effect of a reversal, would result in Your Honor's order finding that the automatic stay was -- in effect, precluded them from withholding the funds which required

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them -- which requires them to turn the funds over to us, that that order would essentially be vacated. And if that order were to be vacated, thus a determination having been made that they were not in violation of the automatic stay by holding onto those files, that they have the right to setoff, then what would follow from that, it would seem to me, is that we would have to repay the funds to Swedbank. And they seem to be suggesting that were there to be such a reversal and were that logical result to flow from such a reversal, that the debtor would not abide by orders of the appellate court or this Court and we would not disgorge the funds. If we disgorge the funds, it would seem to me, again, as a result of a reversal, one would go to status quo ante and they would have whatever rights they would have.

In response to Your Honor's question that Mr.

Montgomery did not answer, as I understand the Bankruptcy Code,
a setoff right results in that party which has the setoff right
being deemed a secured creditor. And Swedbank was rather
selective and is quoting from our proposed plan. What they did
not refer to in the quote is that, under the provisions of our
plan, if a creditor has a setoff right, a valid setoff right,
then they are deemed a secured creditor and they will be paid
in full to the extent of the value of their collateral. That's
what the plan provides.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this question because it

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goes to the heart of whether or not any stay pending appeal is needed. Even if it could be demonstrated that the various standards have been met, is it the debtors' position that, in the unlikely event, in my view, that the district court or the court of appeals were to disagree with my analysis and decision and say that mutuality does not apply where the safe harbors are implicated and that contractual rights trump everything in the Bankruptcy Code, including the mutuality provisions of 553, and, as a result, my decision and order are vacated and it's either remanded back here for further proceedings consistent with the order or that's just the decision of the Court, is it correct that the debtors will respect that order and to the extent that there are cash assets in the estate, as no doubt there will be under the Lamco model, would simply restore its way back to status quo? Is that something you're prepared to commit to?

MR. KRASNOW: I am prepared to commit that the debtors-in-possession abide by orders of the Court. And were there to be a reversal and whether the appellate Court itself directs a return of the funds or it's remanded and Your Honor does, since the only basis for our holding the funds would be Your Honor's decision and order which would have been reversed, Your Honor, I think there's only one result that can flow from that.

THE COURT: Fine. Sounds right to me, too.

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MR. KRASNOW: And so, Your Honor, we've addressed the other standards that they need to satisfy on our papers. Your Honor has addressed them. I think that in light of stating what I think is simply the obvious, there is no basis whatsoever for a stay to be issued pending appeal of Your Honor's order to the district court. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Montgomery, anything more?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No, Your Honor. Just a housekeeping matter. If I understand it correctly, under the order to show cause, the order Your Honor entered yesterday is stayed in its effect until Your Honor renders a decision. So we effectively have until Friday to comply with the turnover request. I just wanted to indicate that if Your Honor is willing to extend that by another twenty-four hours, that'd be great; otherwise I

THE COURT: Another twenty-four hours would extend it to when?

understand the Court's decision.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Monday. Your Honor entered an order yesterday that said day after entry and had entered an order to show because that said that order would be stayed until the decision was -- so, we have until Friday, close of business New York time, to fund.

THE COURT: That should be easy for your bank, I would think. Here's my disposition of this and I don't think it's a surprise to anyone who's read the colloquy.

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The debtor brought a motion against Swedbank to enforce the automatic stay and to compel payment of certain funds in excess of eleven million dollars of which in dollars are held by Swedbank in krona. The facts are laid out in detail in the memoranda decision that I issued yesterday. I also issued an order yesterday in the form that had been submitted by the debtors following the last omnibus hearing. At that omnibus hearing, following oral argument, I ruled from the bench that I was going to be entering an order granting the motion of the debtor and requiring Swedbank to turn over the funds that it has been holding in accordance with an administrative freeze for an extended period of time.

From the bench, I had indicated that because of the stated desire of Swedbank through counsel to appeal my decision to the district court that I wanted the opportunity to supplement my findings and conclusions with a fully considered written decision which I've done. I believe that on the basis of not only my bench ruling but the decision that, I gather, the parties have had a chance to read, I view this as not really that close a question and that a fair reading of the Bankruptcy Code leads to the conclusion that mutuality remains a necessary ingredient of every setoff in bankruptcy including setoffs such as those at issue here that arise under ISDA Master Agreements.

Having considered the motion for a stay pending

appeal, the various supplements that have been filed, including the supplemental declaration of Mr. Johan Stenberg and the reply papers that were filed -- I think it was the day before yesterday by Swedbank -- this has been a very actively litigated contested matter but one that I believe is purely a legal question. The likelihood of success on appeal, as I've indicated, I view as -- I don't want to be uncharitable, slim -- I may have gotten it wrong but I think I got it right. And I believe that other judges will agree with me. But if it turns out that I'm wrong and the district court or the court of appeals for the second circuit, upon consideration of this question, were to disagree and reverse my order, based upon the representations that have been made on the record by debtors' counsel, I am satisfied that Swedbank is not at risk. It's not at risk either because it never had the right to hold the money in the first place, or, if it should be determined that it did have the right to hold the money, either the district court or this Court will fashion a remedy so as to restore Swedbank to status quo ante. The fear that Swedbank has expressed that there will be no remedy here because of plan provisions that speak in terms of disallowing setoff at some time in the future as to various claims that haven't been specified here, by the way, as to a plan that is not yet before the Court, all this amounts to speculation.

I believe that even if Swedbank did have a good

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argument to make on appeal and even if it were successful on appeal, it will not be harmed economically assuming that the district court or this Court is able to fashion an appropriate equitable remedy to restore the status quo and I think we can do that. So, your motion for a stay pending appeal is denied for a whole host of reasons, not the least of which is that I don't believe you have a meritorious appeal, but, most significantly, I don't believe that Swedbank is exposed to any appreciable economic risk here.

MR. KRASNOW: Your Honor, Richard Krasnow. We weren't being presumptuous; we were being prepared. I happen to have a form of order --

THE COURT: Great.

MR. KRASNOW: -- which I have not previously shared with counsel and I am doing so now which simply provides that for the reasons stated in the record, the motion's denied.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. KRASNOW: If I may hand it --

THE COURT: You may hand that to one of my clerks and we'll enter that this afternoon.

MR. KRASNOW: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And as far as extending the payment date,

Swedbank's been aware of this for a long time and probably had

a pretty good idea of what the likelihood of success of getting

a stay pending appeal was, as well. So, I think the money

should be paid in accordance with the original order to show cause, which is before the close of business tomorrow. MR. KRASNOW: And thank, Your Honor, again for your indulgence. THE COURT: No problem at all. And we'll take a five minute break so that we can reset the tables here and we'll resume in five minutes. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 2:07 p.m.)

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